

THE MCGILL DAILY

VOLUME 84 • NUMBER 23

first against the wall since 1911

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1994

Possible link between bleach and breast cancer

BY HEATHER MCGUFFIN

MONTREAL (CUP) — An emerging body of evidence suggests that chlorine compounds used for bleaching paper products may be linked to breast cancer in women.

"Breast cancer is now being associated with chlorine," said Johanne Fillion, administrative coordinator for Greenpeace in Montréal. "It isn't a fact, but since we have reason to question it, we should be taking precautionary action."

The concern is over organochlorines, the toxic chemical by-products of chlorine technology. More than 1,000 different organochlorines, including dioxins and furans, are discharged in the effluent of pulp mills. More than one million tons are dumped into North American waterways every year.

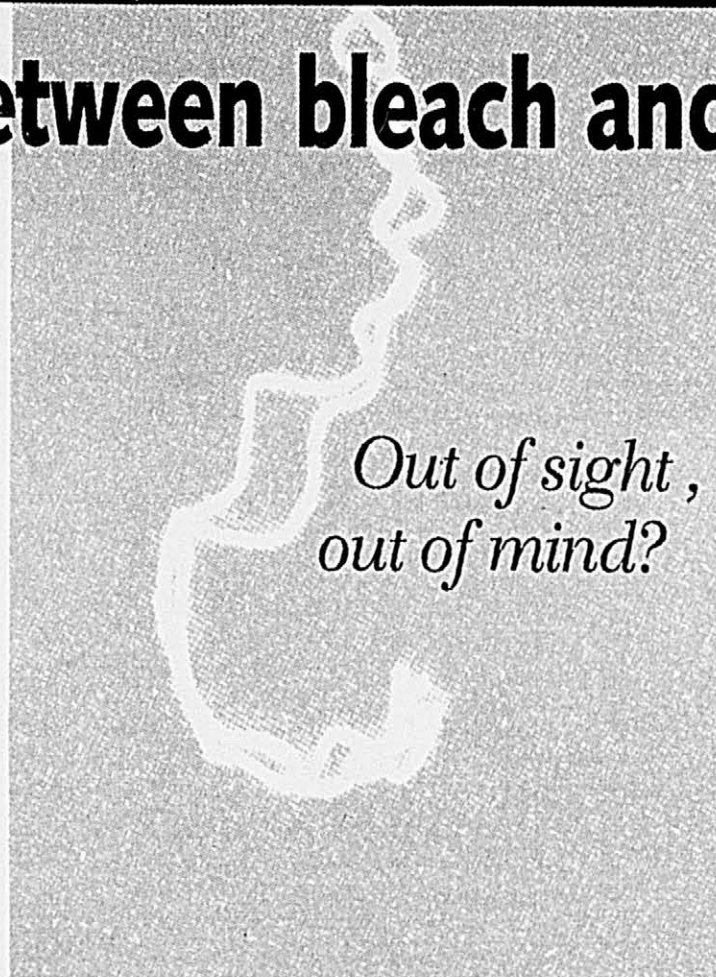
Many organochlorines are widespread in air, water, food, and the workplace, and have accumulated in the tissues and fluids of the general population.

A number of studies, including a 1993 report from The New York University Women's Health Study, have shown that women with breast cancer tend to have higher levels of organochlorines in their fat and

blood than healthy women.

"Our observations provide important new evidence relating low-level environmental contamination with organochlorine residues to the risk of breast cancer in women. Given the widespread dissemination of organochlorines in the environment, these findings have immediate and far-reaching implications for public health intervention worldwide," the report concluded.

Greenpeace is calling for a phase-out of chlorine and organochlorines. The organization claims that chlorine bleaching of paper, the second-largest use of chlorine after PVC plastic, can be replaced with off-white paper or bleaching processes based on oxygen, ozone,



*Out of sight,
out of mind?*

Recent studies show there may be a link between using chlorine-bleached tampons and breast cancer.

While most commercial brands do use bleach, there are alternatives. Québec PIRG at McGill sells tampons without chlorine bleach for just \$4 for a box of 20. Call 398-7432 for info.

hydrogen-peroxide, enzymes, or metallic compounds.

"There are alternatives," Fillion said. "That is why we are so against

the use of chlorine."

Fillion said she is concerned about feminine-hygiene products, particularly tampons, which are chlorine-bleached.

"It's unnecessary for chlorine to be used on these products," Fillion said. "We have to let the companies know we don't want chlorine used on sanitary pads and tampons. There is no reason for it," she said.

"In England there was a campaign against bleached paper products in 1989, and as a

result there are now unbleached menstrual products and diapers available. We have to do the same here. We have to let the manufac-

turers know we don't want chlorine," Fillion continued.

For women who want to stay away from chlorine-bleached feminine-hygiene products, there are also non-disposable sanitary pads and tampon alternatives available at many health food stores.

While some women might cringe at the idea of re-using feminine-hygiene products, it's easy to do, according to Louise Dallaire, co-owner of Écologique, a distributor of reusable menstruation products.

"It isn't any more work. It's just a change in mindset," Dallaire said. "Reusable products have many advantages. You save money over the long-term. You aren't throwing waste into the environment. And now that there's a possible link between chlorine and breast cancer, you are also protecting your health."

But just switching to reusable products isn't enough, says Fillion. Women also have to tell the manufacturers of chlorine-bleached menstrual products why they are switching.

"We have a responsibility as women to try to change this," she said. "It is easy for the companies to stop using chlorine. They just need pressure."

Seaboard skirts student concerns

Good news: no information released without written consent

BY ROBIN PERELLE

In direct response to the article "The secret side of SSMU's health plan" published in the *Daily* on October 12, Seaboard Life Insurance Company has changed its consent form, for better and for worse.

The good news is that Seaboard will no longer release any information to third parties without first obtaining the express written consent of the student.

The bad news is, in an effort to quiet student protests, Seaboard purposefully omitted some crucial information from the form. Despite Québec's new privacy legislation, Seaboard has removed its detailed list of who it may consult, thus skirting the students' right to know who is divulging information about them.

The old consent form, with its explicit, though disquieting list of possible sources of information, will no longer be sent to students making reimbursement claims. In

its place, Seaboard has devised a new, shorter authorization form which only contains a vague statement of authority.

"I hereby authorize Seaboard Life Insurance Company ("Seaboard") or its authorized representatives to obtain the health care information necessary to properly evaluate the claim which I have presented on the attached claim form," reads Seaboard's new consent form.

Designed ostensibly to alleviate the concerns of anxious students, the revised consent form does little more than mislead them. The new authorization does not limit the broad range of sources that Seaboard can consult, it just fails to list them.

Form omits information

A glance at the old form gives students a better idea of who Seaboard might consult for "health care information" in the process of evaluating claims:

"I authorize any health care professional as well as any public or private health or social services establishment, any insurance company, the Medical Information Bureau, any public body, any financial institution and any personal information agent, detective and security agency, agencies which collect data on risks and losses, bodies having as their object the prevention, detection or repression of crime or statutory offenses, market intermediaries, employer or former employer..." read Seaboard's old claim authorization form.

The new consent form omits that whole list. The only indication of Seaboard's vast consultative powers lies discreetly in the concluding sentence: "Seaboard reserves its rights to request a further consent form to verify any additional information relating to my claim."

As such, claimants must still grant McGill's insurance company blanket authorization to ob-

tain any information it deems necessary for the settlement of claims.

Tom McGuire, senior accountant executive at Seaboard, who is in charge of McGill's health-care plan, said he thinks students are over-reacting.

"There's nothing onerous about the intent [of the new consent form]," he insisted. "Sometimes one needs confirmation of medical information in order to adjudge the claim... I just hope people understand there's no conspiracy afoot. We want to be good corporate citizens who are sensitive to our clients," he continued.

Seaboard explained it decided to change its consent form after reading the article that appeared in the *Daily*.

"In light of the comments set out in your article, we have reviewed the scope of the consent form which was drafted to be used within the context of any group insurance plan and we have come to the conclu-

sion that it is probably too broad for this type of coverage," said Seaboard Executive Vice President Gerry Bouwers, in a letter sent last week to the *Daily*.

The problem is, the new revised version seems to grant the insurance company equally broad powers of investigation as before, since it failed to define what "health care" information consists of.

McGuire reiterated that Seaboard has never had to investigate any McGill students' claims for drug reimbursement in the past. As such, he said students should not get too concerned, since he does not anticipate any future need for Seaboard to invoke its wide consultative authorization.

On the brighter side

Although Seaboard's new form does address an important concern raised by students, there is a positive note.

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Candidate in Mile End

Bernard Bourbonnais (DC-EM)

BY AGATA DE SANTIS

Bernard Bourbonnais has been a primary school teacher since 1977. He has worked with local organizations such as Sauve-Montréal, La Société de Développement Communautaire de Milton-Parc, and housing cooperatives. He has also been involved with teachers' unions. He has a Bachelors degree in education, a certificate in economics, and is pursuing a Masters degree in urban development.

According to Bourbonnais, the DC-EM represents a different way of thinking. "The economy is not the priority of life, it must be in the service of humans and the environment," he explained.

"We don't build a city for cars, the city must be made for people," Bourbonnais said, adding that programs such as bike paths, wider sidewalks, trees, and improved security will improve the quality of life.

"We must have a safe bike bath," the DC-EM candidate said, noting that right now, bikers are taking to the sidewalks because the streets are unsafe for bikes. He said this in turn causes dangers for pedestrians. He emphasized that better public transportation would also encourage less cars on the road.

Bourbonnais said he believes that something must be done to help single parent families. One solution, he explained, would be to set up day care centers in the evening, since many single parents work in the evening or attend night classes.

One of Bourbonnais' stated priorities is the creation of a neighborhood council to bring people and communities together. This council would decide on issues concerning the district. The city councillor would receive his or her mandate from the council.

"The public service is one way to integrate minorities into the community," Bourbonnais said, "Ethnic



Bernard Bourbonnais

groups should be involved in municipal issues and programs."

On the issue of reduced bus fare for students, Bourbonnais noted that

students are in debt as it is. He said they need more student rates, adding, "Personally, I would like [public transport] to be free, but in our sys-

tem this cannot be so."

Commercial owners have a social obligation to keep streets clean and to recycle, Bourbonnais explained. He said he wants to set up recycling centers where people can bring their old furniture and appliances and dangerous chemicals. This centre, he added, would create more jobs and would be less expensive than an incinerator. The MCM administration, he noted, has not improved its recycling and reusing program and has not reduced the quantity of garbage.

Actively involved in cooperative housing, Bourbonnais noted, "Co-operatives bring people together to solve problems."

Bourbonnais pointed out a problem with the current city services, saying, "the way the city is planned encourages waste." The city is spreading geographically, he explained, but the population has remained steady. This means, he reasoned, that more services have been created in each new district, but since there are less people in each district, they have to pay more.

Bourbonnais deemed the MCM plan to regulate live-in studios "crazy." He adds, "Artists have always lived in their studios—it is part of them." He said the city should help the artists, not regulate them.



DAILY GRAPHIC BY MAX FRANCISCO

"Seaboard Life"

continued from page 1

Previously, when students signed the consent form, they not only gave Seaboard authorization to acquire information, but to release information as well. In fact, the old form granted the company permission to exchange any information it deemed appropriate to third parties without obtaining special permission from the claimant.

Students found this policy quite alarming, and Seaboard agreed to change it.

"The new form of consent will specifically state that any information obtained will not be released to any third party without the express written consent of the claimant," stated Bouwers in the letter.

Sure enough, the revised consent

form contains the following passage: "...I further understand that Seaboard will not release this information to any third party without my express written consent."

While this change clearly represents a significant concession to student demands, Seaboard's new consent form is still far from perfect.

events

- Lesbian, Bisexual, and Gay students of McGill will hold a DANCE! in Gerts this Saturday, Oct. 29, starting at 22h. Tix \$3.50.
- McGill Mature and Re-entry Students Association "coffee breaks" Nov. 1, 2, from 11h30 to 14h30. Call 398-5680.
- WUSC McGill will have a quick meeting on Thursday, 6pm, in room 428 of Shatner to organize for speaker on Burmese refugees. Call 284-0609.
- Law Seminar sponsored by the Political Science Students Assoc. Wednesday, Nov. 2 16h30 to 18h30 Leacock 26.
- The McGill Christian Fellowship welcomes you to their Friday speaker meeting. 19h in the Shatner Caf. Call Jean, 288-9741 for info.
- McGill Men's Volleyball is back! Try outs start this week and next, everyone welcome. 398-7011.
- Big Buddies Tutoring Club. Mandatory meeting for all members. Thursday Oct. 27, 19h in Shatner Caf.
- Montréal General Hospital is seek-

ing articulate and personable students to communicate by telephone that the Hospital needs previous donors. Shifts from 18:45-21:45h, Mon-Fri, 10-13h, Saturday, 2 shifts/week required. Orientation training, Tuesday, Nov 1, 18-21:30h. \$7.50/hour to start. MGH located at 1650 Cedar Avenue. Call Cynda Heward, 934-8230.

• Group Action meeting and movies, Thursday Oct. 27, 18:30h. Call Lisa at 287-9677.

• Jennie's Story, by Betty Lambert, a drama focussing on the legal sterilization of women. Showtime 20h, Tues-Sat, until Oct. 29 in Players' Theatre, 3rd floor Union Bldg. \$6 students, \$12 general public. 398-6813.

• The McGill Women's Union is putting together a women's newsletter. Women bring in your opinions, poetry, news articles and short stories. We need help with organisation, layout and whatever and general ideas. Most importantly, we need a name. Submissions deadline, Nov 15. Call 398-6823 and ask for Sara, Rebecca or Mel.

For your safety

On the early afternoon of October 17, a female McGill student was grabbed by her breasts and spoken lewdly to by an older man on the corner of Pine and Park.

If you have experienced an assault or would like more information on this incident, call the McGill Sexual Assault Centre at 398-2700 or the Walksafe Network at 398-2498.

COMMENT

Campus media: forum for protest

Most people who are not well versed in the history of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s will not be familiar with the Black Writers' Congress, which took place twenty six years ago in the Union Ballroom. Partly sponsored by the *Daily*, it was a pivotal event in the later years of the movement.

The role of the Canadian student press in making this event a turning point in modern history cannot be understated. In his 1974 book *The Grounding With My Brothers*, Guyanese activist Walter Rodney, a guest at the conference, mentioned the *Daily*. He said the *Daily* was the only Canadian newspaper at the time which printed his and others' comments on the significance of the conference.

It has been a long time since the student press in Canada has fulfilled its potential to this extent. The sense of purpose which drove student papers to attempt to do nothing less than change the world seems to be absent in the Canadian student press we know today.

However, it helps to know that at different times in history — not just in this century, and not just on this continent — things have been different. In South Africa, the South African Student Press Union was instrumental helping the ANC to bring about the downfall of the apartheid system and to educate the black population before the 1993 elections.

Right now, in Canada, we face the potential overhauling of the social structure upon which this country claims to be based. The Liberal government's green paper on social policy reform affects far more than just our fees. It attacks the most vulnerable groups in this society — students, the unemployed and the underemployed, and women and Aboriginal people in general — by putting the "bottom line" before human welfare.

Canada is to be brought in line with the same international free-trade philosophy which brought us the International Monetary Fund, with its infamous Structural Adjustment Policies, and the North American Free Trade Agreement. It is blatantly obvious in this paper that the Liberal government is bowing to international pressure from multinational corporations and free-trade supporters, like Michel Camdessus, the Chair of the IMF, who recently had the gall to say in Madrid that the minimum wage was a threat to international business.

So-called "impartial" papers, like the *Gazette* and the *Globe and Mail*, make it obvious which side of the debate they are on. Just recently, in reporting on Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy's recent visit to McGill, the *Globe and Mail* dared to say that the plan was generally well received by students. This claim ignored the fact there was a demonstration, organized by our Students' Society, outside as Axworthy arrived, and that several students verbally attacked him repeatedly during his presentation.

The student press is one voice which has always been difficult to silence. It plays an instrumental role in bringing about reform and sticking up for students' rights. In "good times", people forget about this role. However, when the government is openly bowing down to multi-national business concerns, there is no way that these can be defined as good times.

Students need information about the proposals coming out of the government, and a place to voice their opposition to them. This is the role that the student press and student governments (also quite limp for some time now) must play.

Rather than allowing themselves to believe they cannot make a difference, the student press needs to recall the lesson of the 1960s. The student press and student governments need to rally in opposition to the Axworthy proposals.

Students should educate themselves about the contents of the green paper. We should find out what action is being taken to stand up to the government. We should take the initiative and write letters of protest. We should inundate Axworthy's office with mail and phone calls telling him what we think of his ideas.

The student press can play a key role in this protest. It should be a medium of communication, a source of information, and a forum for the exchange of ideas. The student press, and student media in general, are vehicles which should force the government to pay attention to students' concerns and students' points of view.

Melanie Newton, Cherie Payne, and Aubrey Cohen

See Melanie Newton's tonsils
at the Daily staff meeting.

Thursday, 17h, Union B-03

LETTERS

On Palestine and history

To the Daily,

Here is a response to Heather Ross' article:

Your knowledge of history needs to be updated: In 1948, in conformity with UN resolutions, PALESTINE was partitioned into Palestine and Israel, the enforcement of this decision being left with the British government through its mandate. So, my dear, as you may possibly see, Palestine existed long before Israel had been created.

On the other hand, to consider WAXMAN's kidnapping "the international headline of the week" ... now, dear, that's a little bit too much. To be a soldier involves risks, especially when you occupy some territory by force.

There are some more important things going on in the world we really need to focus upon, than two people applying an eternal Jalion law one to another. I refresh your memory concerning the Jalion Law: eye for eye, tooth for tooth, and blood for blood. I'll end by saying that I'm not an Arab and neither am I a Jew.

Yours, Catalin



HYDE PARK

Palestine: Before and Since 1948

An opinion submitted by Rafiq al-Samandal

It is common nowadays to come across shady declarations that try to convince us that a country called Palestine does not exist, and that, since 1948, this land (of Palestine) has been known as the State of Israel. This callous dismissal of the history, culture, and especially since 1948, the perpetual dispossession and dehumanization of the Palestinian people invites a closer scrutiny.

Most colonial enterprises justified their colonization of distant lands by invoking some redemptive, but necessarily self-serving, higher cause. The most celebrated one is the *mission civilisatrice*, whose logic runs something as follows: the colonizer would civilize the native population and remold it in the image of the metropolitan centre.

In this respect, colonial Zionism parted company with other colonial quests. It did so by denying the very existence of an indigenous culture and people on the land subject to colonization. Israel, we are to believe, was built on empty land. Hence the Zionist motto "a people without a land for a land without a people."

This brings me to claims such as the aforementioned, which are in line with colonial Zionist discourse. Note that (inadvertently) such claims do not deny the picture I have described in the preceding paragraph. In fact, their underlying colonial logic

is exposed by a close deconstruction of their content, particularly the jejune insistence that, since 1948, the land referred to as Palestine has been dubbed as the State of Israel.

The relevant part of such claims is the one that reads since 1948. Who then, may I ask, existed on this land (of Palestine) before 1948? Who, by 1936, constituted 72 per cent of the population of Palestine? Should I remind the reader of the fate of dispossession and exile that, since 1948, has befallen the Palestinians who for centuries dwelled on this land?

Zionist colonial discourse stubbornly insists on effacing the experience of the indigenous population of Palestine. However, it behoves those among us who take the side of the voiceless, the disadvantaged, and the dispossessed to openly articulate the position of these marginalized groups.

In this instance there is a need to insist on Palestine, its history, its present, and its future, despite the tragedy of occupation. There is a need to assert the reality of an occupied country called Palestine and a Palestinian nationality, despite the experience of dispossession and exile. More importantly, rather than engaging in recrimination, there is a need to remind the reader of the continuing Zionist colonization and occupation of Palestine, since 1948.

The Daily welcomes all letters under 300 words. Add your name, program, year and phone number. Anonymity can be provided; talk to an editor beforehand. We print all letters provided they are not racist, sexist, homophobic or slanderous. Opinions can be expressed in the form of a Hyde Park, no more than 500 words.

SINCE 1911
Vol. 84 No. 23

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THE MCGILL DAILY

A cold and ungenerous peace

by E

The following feature was written by Edward Saïd, Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University in New York. Saïd is a former member of the Palestinian National Assembly and the internationally renowned author of several books, including *Orientalism* and *Culture and Imperialism*.

DESPITE THE DISMAL EVENTS of the past year, Israel continues to be immune to criticism of its outrageous behavior in the American "peace process". This is one of the most striking aspects of the 12 months that have elapsed since the Declaration of Principles and the Gaza-Jericho agreements were signed on the White House lawn.

The disgraceful Israeli record shows that Israel has betrayed even its most meager promises to the Palestinians. Its shameless disregard of international norms of conduct is so flagrant that one wonders how a relatively small country can get away with so much.

In the first instance, part of the blame rests with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's (PLO) current leadership, which from the very beginning saluted Israel's "courage" in granting Palestinians the right to extremely limited self-rule. And even that is far from realization.

Why the victims of Israel's destructive policies of dispossession, military occupation, and repression should actually thank their persecutors for a grudging admission that they "exist" is difficult to understand. The recently published memoirs of PLO negotiator Mahmoud Abbas provide at least one important clue:

In his memoirs, it is clear that the psychological need for recognition from "the Zionist movement" was so great in the minds of people like himself and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, that it overrode almost all other considerations, especially those that concerned the Palestinians' real, long-term interests.

This is an indication that the Palestinian negotiators at Oslo were insecure in their own cause, achievements, and history, and mistook the satisfaction of their own personal need for acknowledgement as a real political victory.

In his one-sentence "recognition" of the Palestinians, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin acknowledged no Palestinian rights, but merely an organization said to represent that people as "a suitable negotiating partner."

In other words, Rabin recognized the Palestinians only minimally in order for him to wrest concession after concession from leaders who were taken to be speaking for an entire people. Palestinians' losses, suffering, and future were handed over to Israel to dispose of as it wished.

Peace accord: dawning of a new age?

THE PALESTINIANS WERE somehow misled into believing that this thread-bare "recognition" constituted an important gain. Far from acting with magnanimity and vision, Rabin used the Palestinians' self-deception and gullibility to humiliate and further subjugate them, all the while proclaiming the dawning of a new age of peace and prosperity.

By the time of the May 4 Cairo agreement, Rabin's victory was complete. On May 12, 1994, Israeli journalist Meron Benvenisti said in Haaretz, of the Cairo Agreement signed between the PLO and Israel, "A perusal of hundreds of the agreement's pages can leave no doubt about who is the winner and the loser in this deal."

He added, "By seeing through all the lofty phraseology, all the deliberate disinformation, hundreds of pettifogging sections, sub-sections, appendices and protocols, one can clearly recognize that Israeli victory was absolute and Palestinian defeat abject."

The Palestinians were so defeated, in fact, that Arafat was reduced to trying to get himself called "president" in the agreement. The Israelis responded by making a humiliating distinction between, "Chairman, which he could call himself in Gaza, and "President" as he is used to being known abroad.

It was reported in the British press that during the night of May 3 the main contention between Arafat and the Israeli negotiators was whether he would be allowed to put his likeness on postage stamps or not. The Israelis refused.

And in the Cairo Agreement itself, hailed by the media as an important milestone in "the peace process," all sorts of extra controls were imposed on the Palestinian National Authority (PNA):

- Exits and entrances into Gaza and Jericho were to be in Israeli hands, with a merely symbolic Palestinian presence.
- Laws passed by the PNA were to be approved, or disapproved by Israel, as were all political ap-

pointments.

- Foreign trade was to be approved by Israel.
- Even after the Hebron massacre not a single settlement was either dismantled or limited in its expansion, with Israeli troops safe-guarding a massive Israeli presence.
- The military government would remain, and everything in the agreements between the PLO and Israel would be subject to its authority.
- Sovereignty would remain in Israeli hands, as would water rights, plus internal and external security.
- Above all, Jerusalem, whose status quo was changing by the minute was ruled off limits by Israel. (Since September 1993 Israel has confiscated extensive amounts of Palestinian land, most of it in the Jerusalem area.)

What especially bothered me was that the Israelis had compelled the weak, incapacitated Palestinian negotiating team to accept the principle that areas of limited autonomy would be returned without compensation, despite the fact that the Israelis deliberately destroyed the infrastructure during 27 years of military occupation.

In principle, this meant that, far from vacating the Occupied Territories, the Israelis were actually forcing the Palestinians to comply with continued occupation. More importantly, they were forced to condone past Israeli practices, without demanding reparations.

Thus, to take a relatively small instance, the 2,000-plus Palestinian houses that were destroyed by the Israeli military during the Intifada were not accounted for.

Gaza was dumped on Arafat's lap to rule and sustain, even though the Israelis had made the place unsustainable. The American economist Sara Roy has once characterized Gaza as an area purposely de-developed by the Israelis. She went on to say that the Israelis had pauperized its population, and reduced its sanitation, health, educational, residential and commercial services to nothing.

Absolution

THE PLO LEADERSHIP SIGNED an agreement with Israel in effect saying that Israelis were absolutely without responsibility for all the crimes they committed. All the infractions



against the Geneva Conventions, UN Resolutions and the international norms of behavior (the contravention of which the PLO had played an important role in documenting and charging the Israelis with, before 1993), were simply forgiven by Arafat and his people.

Even Israelis were shocked at so callous and arrogant an attitude on the part of their government. I am even more shocked that the Palestinian leadership was so abject and morally irresponsible as to accept such an appalling state of affairs.

But whereas few Palestinians have

raised their voices against this staggering bit of gangsterism, prominent Israelis have published denunciations of their government.

After the Cairo pact was signed Shulamit Aloni, herself a member of Rabin's government, said that, had the British in 1948 conditioned their withdrawal from Palestine on as many restrictions and disabilities as the Israelis imposed on the Palestinians, there could never have been a state of Israel.

In an article published on May 15 in Haaretz, Danny Rubinstein, Israel's principal commentator on Pales-

erous

Edward Said



In short, the Israelis did everything in their power to reduce and destroy the quality of Palestinian life.

Rubenstein noted: "I find it curious that the Israelis have the gall to deplore the fact that no infrastructure allowing an orderly transfer of authority exists in the Territories. After 27 years of oppression, with the Israeli authorities doing all they could to cripple Palestinian society, how could it be otherwise?"

"The Israelis... seem to forget how many Palestinians have been deported, how many municipal councils dismantled, how many institutions closed, how many travel limitations imposed, and how many newspapers, other publications and the entire variety of cultural activities most rigidly censored.

"Under those conditions, the underdeveloped Palestinian economy of 1967 had no chance to compete with the well-functioning and generously subsidized Israeli economy, and Palestinian welfare services were prevented from developing."

the Continuing occupation

SINCE THE AUTONOMY went into effect, and Arafat returned to Gaza, there have been daily reports buried in the back pages of Arab and a few European journals (but in no American newspapers except for the *Christian Science Monitor*) of how the Israelis have continued to humiliate and abuse the Palestinians.

Having taken nearly everything from them, the Israelis are anxious to take practically whatever little is left. More checkpoints have been added on the West Bank. Thousands of prisoners remain in Israeli jails, and those that are freed are required to return either to Gaza or Jericho, not to their homes.

Visiting PLO officials are either forbidden to enter Jerusalem, kept waiting for hours at the border, or denied entry altogether. Many of the main provisions of the Oslo Declaration have been brazenly flouted. Its carefully specified timetable has been thrown out, with the cavalier pronouncement by Rabin that "no dates are sacred."

Passage between Gaza and Jericho, 90 kilometres away from each other, was supposed to have been guaranteed for Palestinians, but until now it has not been. As such, the principle granted by the Israelis that the West Bank and Gaza be one territorial unit has been violated.

Elections were supposed to have taken place soon after the Oslo Declaration was signed, but so far there

have been no elections, and no agreement on what they are supposed to be for, who is able to vote and how.

Palestinians displaced in 1967 are supposed to be able to return, but the joint committee which is supposed to facilitate this has not even been named yet. The Paris donors meeting of September 9 was torpedoed by the Israelis as a punishment to the Palestinians for daring to schedule \$4 million of medical projects in East Jerusalem.

In the mean time, Israel continues to change the status quo in Jerusalem, and has kept up construction on a \$600 million road system throughout the Occupied Territories. This is contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the Oslo agreement. Indeed, until this very minute Israel has even refused to describe itself as an occupying power.

The Israeli officials parade themselves in Western capitals as visionaries of peace. They are complimented by U.S. President Bill Clinton and French President François Mitterrand and honored with even more unconditionally-given American money — amounting to over \$6 billion during the past year alone.

Left to pay teachers' salaries, hospital expenses, and the wages of the tiny Palestinian police force, Arafat must go from place to place begging for a little more money.

There is no magnanimity, no dignity, no generosity in the Israeli government, nor should it ever be expected from them — until the Palestinian will to resist and fight is reawakened and Israelis are forced to pay a price for their behavior.

The great tragedy for the Palestinian people in this American "peace process" is that it has exacted the ultimate price from Yasser Arafat and Mahmoud Abbas. And they were either too intoxicated with their own momentary importance, or too na-

On these pages: Palestinian children from the occupied territories paint the occupation and expulsion. Drawings printed in Georg Stein and Paul-Rugenstein's *Die Palästinenser*, 1988.



ive and ignorant to see it. In the end, however, these men are also casualties of Israel's systematic war against Palestine.

Israeli army General Danny Roth-schild reminded reporters (al-Hayat, August 25), "We have retained power in the Occupied Territories, despite the transfer of authority that recently took place."

When he was asked about the Palestine National Authority's power, he said that its authority was limited to providing "services to residents."

What sort of leaders can accept such an arrangement on behalf of their people from a state and a mentality that has waged unremitting war against them for at least half a century?

What sort of leaders describe their failures as a triumph of politics and diplomacy even as they and their people are forced to endure continued enslavement and humiliation? Who is more dishonest and cruel: the bloody-minded Israeli "peacemaker" or the complicit Palestinian? When will the two peoples at last wake up to what their leaders have wrought?

— *Mideast Mirror* and *New York Transfer News Collective*

During their stay in Palestine the British built the port of Haifa and several airports, six power stations that supplied all of Palestine with electricity, and dozens of roads and public buildings that are still in use in Israel today. The Israelis did not build a thing in the Occupied Territories except prisons.

Electoral Profile

Dimitri Roussopoulos - DC-EM candidate for Jeanne-Mance district

BY ROBIN PERELLE

When Dimitri Roussopoulos, of the Democratic Coalition-Ecology Montréal (DC-EM) says he is committed to the concerns of the Jeanne-Mance community, he is not kidding.

The municipal district of Jeanne-Mance stretches from Sherbrooke St. to Mount Royal Ave., and as far east as Saint Denis St. It encompasses the entire McGill Student Ghetto and a large chunk of the Plateau, where many McGill students live.

Roussopoulos not only lives in the district but rose to its defense thirty years ago, when the La Cité mega-project threatened to obliterate accessible housing in the area.

Roussopoulos helped found the Milton Park Citizen's Committee (MPCC), which fought to preserve the neighbourhood's affordable greystone buildings even as developers rolled in their bulldozers. After a twenty-year battle, the community not only managed to contain the spread of expensive apartment complexes, it even transformed the remaining greystones into the largest cooperative housing project in Canada.

Today, Roussopoulos describes the outcome of that struggle as "an important victory for social housing... and an interesting experiment

in cooperative urban living."

Now Roussopoulos says he wants to make a greater effort to incorporate student residents into the Milton-Park community's housing project.

"I'm concerned about students being gouged by apartment building owners," said Roussopoulos. "I'm distressed that McGill Housing hasn't approached the Milton Park Citizen's Committee to work together to get more affordable housing for students."

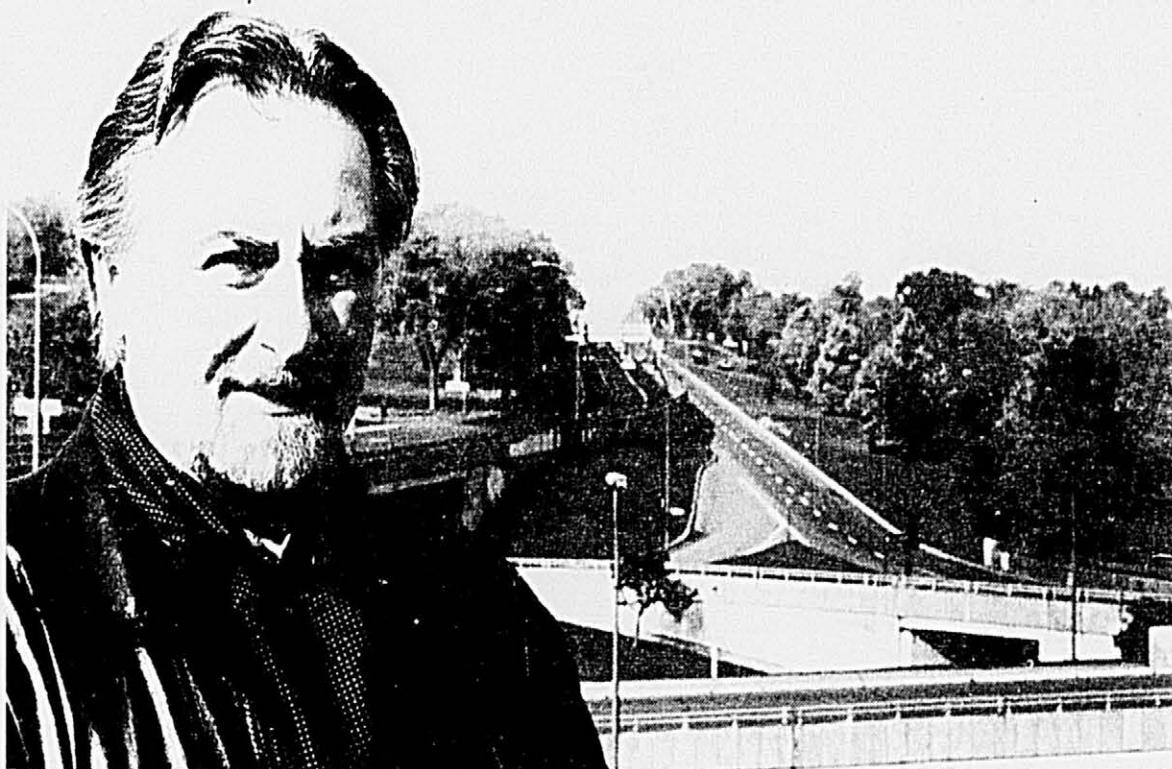
Roussopoulos has also taken an active interest in

the McGill Ghetto Safety Project, creating an "urban security" page in the Milton-Park community newspaper and pressuring the police for foot patrols.

"The solution to urban safety is community," Roussopoulos claimed. He said there has been an increase in awareness about safety issues which he hopes will create a more caring neighbourhood where people can feel more secure.

Roussopoulos also listed the creation of a more environmentally-friendly neighbourhood — where the quality of life will not be threatened by the ecological deterioration plaguing the rest of Montréal — as one of his main priorities.

"In the downtown part of a major city, the whole ecological crisis comes crashing down," he said. "I



Dimitri Roussopoulos wants to do something about the Pins-Parc interchange

live on Jeanne-Mance Street, and 14,000 cars go up that street every day. My neighbours and I have to keep the front windows of our apartments shut," Roussopoulos continued.

The DC-EM candidate for city council said he would like Montréal to pass more policies which encourage commuters to use public transportation. Roussopoulos promised that, if elected, he would try to reduce traffic in the Jeanne-Mance district by introducing more priority parking for its residents.

He said he is also committed to transforming the dangerous Pine-

Park interchange into an ordinary intersection.

"We did a study with students from McGill's Faculty of Architecture and came up with a series of wonderful alternatives. We found one option that would only cost two million dollars and would make [the intersection] much safer to cross, and provide better access to the mountain," said Roussopoulos.

As far as the economic development of the city as a whole goes, Roussopoulos has big plans.

"We can build new, green industries around the recycling of products," said the DC-EM candidate,

claiming the future lies in soft technology.

Roussopoulos explained that such factories are proving to be lucrative sources of revenue, as well as sizeable employers. "In Brussels, they've established municipal factories that recycle waste into new, profitable products, and it is so successful an enterprise that ecologists and environmentalists from all over Europe are trying to emulate [it]," he noted.

"Why can't we do the same thing in Montréal?" Roussopoulos asked.

Any questions? Call 281-VERT, or 277-9922.

French Daily Special Issue

on the **Police**, filled with

new insights, coming on

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bad encounter with the

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McGill Students? Please

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Hold your nose and recycle

Students hope waste audit improves McGill's recycling

BY MATT PATERSON

It's a smelly job but somebody has got to do it. That's how students must have felt as they volunteered to sort McGill's garbage. The purpose of the activity was to sort McGill's garbage into seven categories to form a comprehensive idea of what and how much of each type of garbage is thrown away. By doing so, McGill's recycling program can be improved to suit the actual waste produced.

"The sort went very well," said co-ordinator Alex Hill. "It was a high profile event that made students aware of how much we [the McGill administration, staff and students] throw away each day," continued Hill.

The sort is the first of three planned by the Québec Public In-

terest Research Group (QPIRG) On-Campus Waste Management Committee (OCWM) for a campus-wide waste audit. OCWM works with the administration in trying to reduce the amount of waste produced.

The day's waste was divided into recyclable categories: paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, aluminium, other metals and compostable food stuff. Each category was sorted into dumpsters, taken off to be weighed and then recycled. All remaining garbage was deemed un-recyclable and was thrown out.

The federal government has set out guidelines requiring institutions like McGill to recycle 50 per cent of their waste by the year 2000. Currently McGill recycles about 17 per cent of its waste, the highest in Québec. Most of this recycling is

paper. By better targetting and pushing people to recycle where possible, these rates should improve.

Through media coverage, the sort may help gain national and local coverage of environmental issues, and may change student attitudes as well. U3 French major Jeff Spisak said "it was more than just a bunch of greenies jumping around in garbage for attention. If it works out, it not only reduces waste but also reduces costs. It is completely positive."

All the equipment needed, including safety overalls, gloves and goggles were provided by the McGill Administration. Employees from Building Services helped in the planning and operation of the waste audit.

Hill stressed that it is important

for students to realise that campus waste is not just an administration problem. Students are an important part of McGill waste management as they help in producing waste.

"When you look at how much we throw away, you've got to wonder how much of that is really necessary?" said volunteer sorter Hugh Holmes. "Students and staff have to be more aware of what is recyclable."

QPIRG is planning one more waste sort in March and another in the summer. After these are done the results will be completed and a report with recommendations will be presented to McGill. The QPIRG committee hopes that with this information the recycling and waste reduction program will be restructured.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1994

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. **McGill Students & Staff** (with valid ID): \$4.00 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day (\$11.00 per week). **General Public:** \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.**

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FOR THE FUTURE OF CHILDREN



Candidate in Mile End Jean Roy (Vision Montréal)

BY AGATA DE SANTIS

The Mile End district is occupied by many different cultural and ethnic communities. It extends north of Mt. Royal Ave., between Hutchison and St. Denis. Parc Avenue is well known for its overcrowded streets. The controversy over reserved bus lanes and lack of parking on the street has yet to be resolved.

The Daily spoke to Jean Roy, Vision Montréal candidate for the Mile End district.



Jean Roy is no stranger to municipal politics. He is one of the founding members of the Montréal Citizens' Movement (MCM) and was president of the MCM between 1978 and 1982. He was elected city councillor for the St. Louis district in 1974 and for the St. Jean Baptiste district in 1978. In 1984, he resigned from the MCM.

A few years ago, he decided to re-enter city politics. According to

Roy, at that point he did not like what the MCM had become, namely, a bureaucracy. He found Vision Montréal to have a better program and is now its Party Secretary. He has a Masters Degree in Urban Analysis and Management.

Roy noted, "Parc Avenue was once very active and prosperous." He said that roughly 61 businesses out of 225 are now closed on this street alone. He said more parking lanes are needed to encourage consumers to return to Parc Avenue.

Listing safety as one of his main concerns, he said, "Mile End is a no-man's-land for police because one police station is in Outremont and the other is at Parc Lafontaine. Streets and school yards are not as safe as they used to be."

He added that more co-operation between the citizens of the district and the police can solve this problem.

Roy prioritised the revitalization

of the St. Michel Public Bath, which is slated to close soon. The pool facilities at the new YMCA on Parc Avenue are good, he added, but they are unsuitable for adult swimming lessons and synchronized swimming.

Roy also said he wants to see more people involved in municipal affairs. "We want to organize so that citizens know who is responsible for such services as garbage collection and sidewalk maintenance. Anyone with problems or complaints will then know who to contact."

Commenting on the creation of more bike lanes, Roy said, "citizens should be consulted before commencing anything."

Roy noted that the reserved bus lane on Parc Avenue makes public transport more efficient but said it can be improved. He suggested one solution would be to reduce the number of stops the R-Bus makes. Roy is confident that a solution can be found to offer an efficient and faster R-Bus and, at the same time, to reduce traffic on Parc Avenue. "We need less cars on the road without inconveniencing many motorists."

On the issue of recycling, Roy said, "we must be more efficient at the same

cost." His party wants to facilitate recycling collection by replacing one of the two regular garbage pick-ups each week with a recycling pick-up.

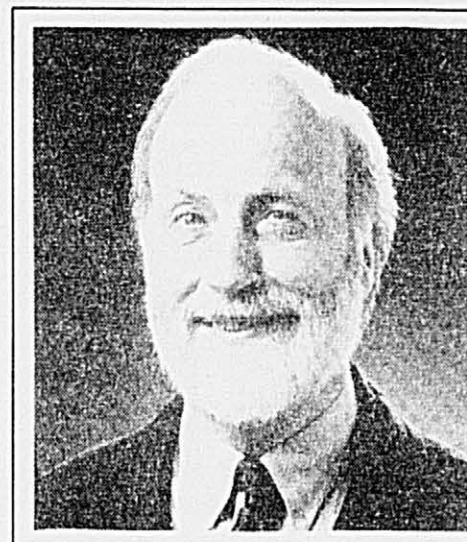
While Roy professed to believe

in co-operatives to guarantee low costs and rights.

The quality of public services in Montréal have diminished and the civil servants now have a bad reputation. "We would like to offer citizens more services with the same people." He adds, "we want to re-establish a pride within the civil service."

He also advocates more summer employment within the civil service for students. He believes this is one way for students to get experience and, at the same time, to be more involved in city affairs.

Roy said he believes the alternative arts should be encouraged. "Artists are not asking for money — they want to be exempt from sur-



Jean Roy

in encouraging low-cost housing, he said it is not wise to neglect private ownership. "Private ownership is always more efficient and things are better operated [when they are privately owned]," he maintained. He added that the municipal government must be actively involved

taxes."

He added that sometimes "we don't need to invest money, just our political will." He said he wants to work with the citizens of the community, noting, "We have good intention, but we're not perfect. We need and want input from citizens."

No end in sight to six-month-old Marriott workers' strike Labour dispute rages on at Queen's

BY DARREN HART

OTTAWA (CUP) — Arrests, loud, angry strikers, poor cafeteria service, and a threat to poison food have left a bad taste in the mouths of many Queen's University students who rely on campus cafeterias.

Full-time cafeteria workers of Marriott Food Services, which operates all Queen's—and McGill's—cafeterias, have been on strike at Queen's for the past six months. Negotiations continue in the dispute, but the end is not yet in sight.

"We were in mediation on Monday [Oct. 17]," says John Platt, president of Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 229, which represents the striking employees. "They [the talks] are progressing quite poorly."

The union is looking for job security in the form of a guaranteed 37.5-hour work week and a pension plan to which Marriott will contribute the equivalent of three per cent of employees' salaries.

Management has agreed to give striking employees a two per cent pay raise each year for the next three years. Jim Fougere, Marriott's general manager, could not be reached for comment.

Since Marriott employees are seasonal workers, working only from September to April, many rely on unemployment insurance to

make it through the year, says Platt.

He says unless the employees start work again soon, they will not have worked the 20 weeks necessary to be eligible for UI next May. "People are hurting; Marriott has dug in and is trying to wait us out," Platt says.

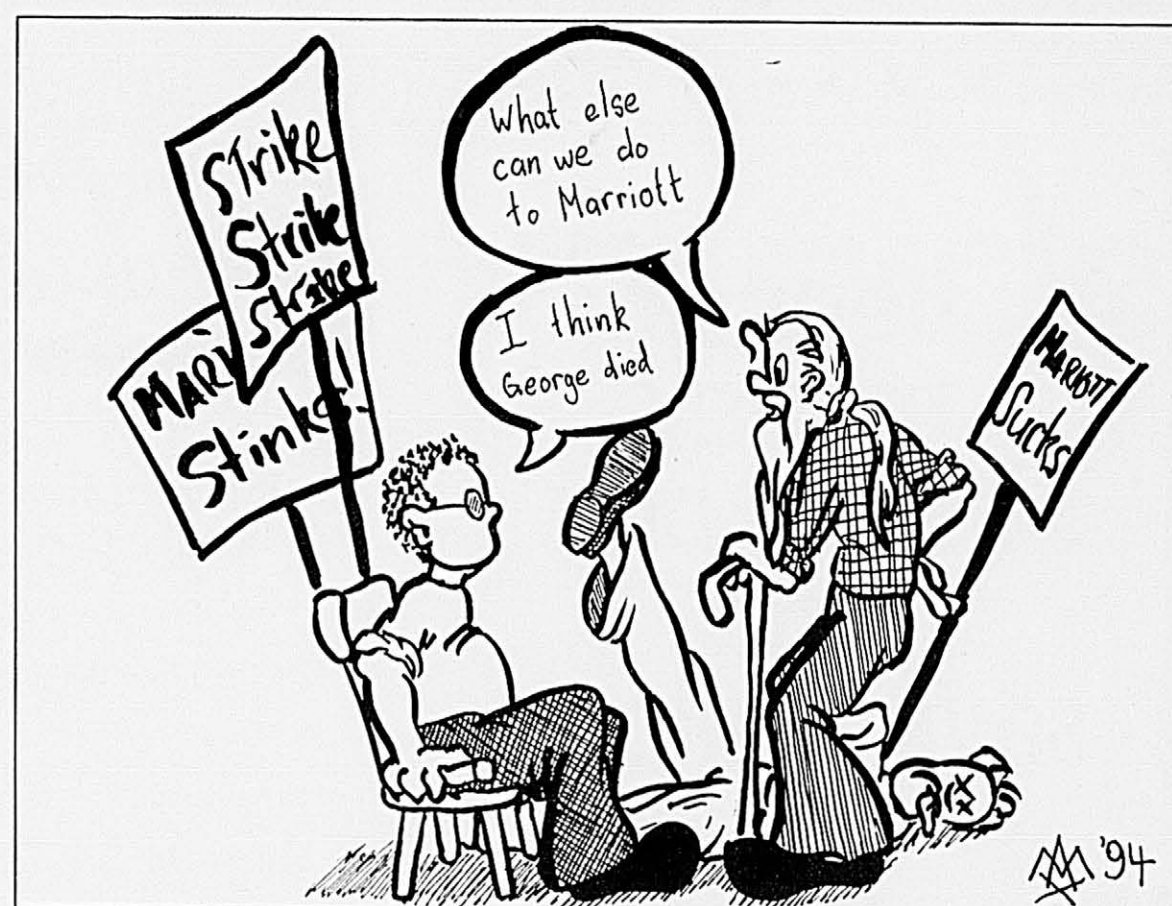
The strike's six-month history has been full of conflict. During the strike, which started April 16, students complained of noisy picketers who marched from early in the morning until late at night. Soon after, a court injunction was secured by Queen's administration to keep strikers off the campus for the rest of final exams, according to the *Queen's Journal*.

Part-time workers were then ordered back to work May 25 by the Ontario Labour Relations Board because they were still in "first-contract arbitration." Since part-time workers are still negotiating their first contract as an organized unit, they are not eligible to strike like the full-time employees.

On Sept. 13, seven striking employees barricaded themselves in the pastry room of the Ban Rich cafeteria. All seven were arrested and charged with two counts of mischief.

A week later, Marriott management received an anonymous letter which threatened to poison food at Queen's cafeterias.

As a result, security has been



stepped up in each cafeteria. "For the first few days, it felt like people were watching our every bite," says Heather Eade, a first-year arts student.

The personal belongings of staff are checked before they enter the kitchen, and management now closely monitors the whole process. Security personnel hired by Marri-

ott management continue to patrol in the cafeterias as well.

The atmosphere in the cafeteria has definitely soured, and students are tiring of the strike.

"It's not like a cafeteria; it's more like a prison, with all these security types around. You just feel like you shouldn't eat," says Paula Koop, a first-

year fine arts student. "But when there's no respect towards the students, it's difficult to respect the strikers."

Many students say they wish the dispute could be settled quickly, so that they can get the full use of their \$2,600 meal plan.

- with files from Affan Qadir, *The Queen's Journal*